(c) Yes, Sir. A few cases of irregularities and corruption in the implementation of NREGS have been reported in some States.

(d) To ensure proper and effective implementation, the NREG Act is reviewed and monitored on regular basis. Vigilance and Monitoring Committee have been set up at State as well as district levels. Village level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have also been set up for local monitoring. Members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council also undertake field visits to various districts. National level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers visit various districts to oversee the progress of the Act. So far, NLMs have made 331 visits to Phase I and Phase II districts.

National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement, 2007

1755. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Government have approved the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) 2007, to replace the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement for Project Affected Families, 2003;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) how the social assessment impact will be assessed under the new policy;

(d) whether under this policy without settlement, displacement will not be done; and

(e) whether the new policy takes into consideration cultural ethos and idigenous right of adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 formulated by this Ministry has been approved by the Cabinet and has come into force *w.e.f.* 31st October, 2007, the date of its publication in the Gazette of India (Extraodinary). This policy replaces the earlier policy, the National Policy on Resettlement & Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families, 2003. The policy document is also available at the websites of the Ministry of Rural Development (*http://rural.nic.in*) and the Development of Land Resources (*http://dolr. nic.in*).

The policy provides for the basic minimum requirements that must be met by all projects leading to involuntary displacement of people, while the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings or agencies, and other requiring bodies may put in place greater benefits levels than those prescribed. The principles of the policy may also apply to the rehabilitation and resettlement of persons involuntary displaced permanently due to any other reason.

(c) The policy emhpasizes that whenever it is desired to undertake a new project or expansion of an existing project, which involves involuntary displacement of four hundred or more families *en masse* in plain areas, or two hundred or more families *en masse* in tribal or hilly areas, DDP blocks or areas mentioned in Schedule V or Schedule VI to the Constitution, the appropriate Government shall ensure that a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study is carried out in the proposed affected areas in such manner as may be prescribed.

(d) The policy has highlighted that in case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the compensation award shall be declared well in time before displacement of the affected families. Full payment of compensation as well as adequate progess in resettlement shall be ensured in advance of the actual displacement of the affected families.

(e) The policy document has also emphasized that the Scheduled Tribes affected families will be re-settled, as far as possible, in the same Schedule Area in a compact block, so that they can retain their ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity.

Flaws in Schemes

†1756. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several policy flaws in many schemes of Ministry of Rural Development such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes;

(b) whether Government has received a number of objections also with regard to above;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government would review the schemes again in order to do away with the problems in their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not aries.

(d) The review of the implementation of various schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development is a continous process. On the basis of experience and the suggestions/ feedback received from different quarters, steps are taken from time to time to incorporate the changes in the programmes, if required, to make them more effective and transparent.

Financial allocation to employed and unemployed youths of A.P.

1757. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of financial allocation made and spent by Government to the educated/uneducated/skilled/technical/non-technical unemployed youths in the country particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana during the last three years, State-wise/district-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, aims to bring assisted family above the proverty line and is conceived as a holistic programme of micro-enterprises covering all aspects of self-employment, *viz.*, organization of the rural poor into Self-Help Groups

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.